

## TO CONTROL THE SPREAD OF INFLUENZA

Officials of the Public Health Service, the War and Navy Departments and the Red Cross Are Organizing to Help Local Communities—In Massachusetts \$100,000 Is Being Donated to Suppressing the Epidemic

Washington, Sept. 25.—Spanish influenza has spread over the country so rapidly that officials of the public health service, the navy and the departments and the Red Cross conferred today on measures to help local communities to cope with the disease. Calls for assistance already have been received from several cities and states.

public health service hospital was opened for treatment of persons suffering with the disease.

Dr. George S. Soper, expert Blue of the public health service, said tonight that latest reports showed that the epidemic had made its appearance in 14 states from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The disease is epidemic in New England, where it first made its appearance. In that section the authorities are considering drastic steps to curb its spread, including the prevention of public gatherings.

Albany has appeared on the Pacific coast, in Washington and California, but is not yet epidemic there. It is spreading in the states of Minnesota and Iowa, but with few cases. East of the Mississippi, however, there are few states where it has not been found.

The disease continued to spread today in army camps, 5,324 new cases being reported to the office of the surgeon general. The number of non-combat new cases were added to the list

of the First and Second Naval Districts showed improvement today. There were 10 new cases in the first sixty new cases in the First District and thirteen deaths and 64 new cases in the Second District.

At Camp Devens, the number of new cases is steadily decreasing.

**LOOKS LIKE CONFIRMATION  
OF DISCONTENT IN GERMANY**

Washington, Sept. 25.—There was just one thing in Chancellor Von Hertling's speech before the main committee of the reichstag yesterday that interested Americans. It was his frank and open admission of the seriousness of the internal situation in Germany.

Following so closely upon the formal declaration by the social democrats of the conditions upon which they would vote to support the government, the speech was regarded as intended primarily

and it was announced that there are no more camps and stations free from influenza.

The total reported from the camps today was the largest in any one day and brought the total for all camps to 29,903. The largest number of pneumonia cases reported among the soldiers since the outbreak of the influenza epidemic September 13, is 2,313 and the number of deaths since that date is 2,000 up to today.

For the first time since the outbreak the number of new cases reported from Camp Devens, Mass., was smaller than the number from another camp. The new cases at Camp Devens numbered 359, making the total 11,715. Hoboken reported the greatest number, 1,625. This, however, included several cases of pneumonia.

Camp Dix, New Jersey, reported 803 new cases, the largest of any single camp, while Camp Lee, Virginia, had 353 new cases. Other camps reporting new cases were:

Sevier, South Carolina, 195; Syracuse, New York, 149; Puxton, Kansas, 135; Gordon, Georgia, 133; Illinois, 292; Minnesota, 106; Jackson, South Carolina, 268; Lewis, Washington, 24; Meade, Maryland, 208; Pike, Arkansas, 205; Texas, 205; Tipton, New York, 101; and miscellaneous camps and posts 551. Other camps reported from one to four new cases.

At Camp Devens, 324 new cases of pneumonia were reported today with 10 deaths. At Camp Devens, 41 new cases of pneumonia and Camp Lee, 29. Pneumonia cases also were reported by 23 other camps.

**ALARMED BY DEATH**

**TOLL IN NEW ENGLAND**

Boston, Sept. 25.—Alarmed by the rapidly mounting death toll in New England from Spanish influenza, Massachusetts, the center of the epidemic in the east, today began a concerted effort to stamp out the disease.

Furthermore, it was declared that there could be no truce in the fight with the just German and Austrian soldier has been withdrawn or driven from the hands of the victors.

The inclination of the government to regard the speech as insincere and unworthy of consideration is based on the fact that the speaker made a single point does the premier make an unqualified declaration of adherence to the principle of self-determination. The speaker: William Lloyd said down by the President officials said there were limitations and qualifications.

Official Washington today denied the admission of the deep discontent existing among great masses of the German people. "Enough neutral countries have come reports of disorganization, mutins, rioting and desperation in Germany, but it remained for the German chancellery to make the official confirmation which was wanted."

**W. L. B. HAS JURISDICTION IN  
GENERAL ELECTRIC TROUBLE**

The executive committee of the board set up by the acting Governor Coolidge immediately created the emergency public health committee.

The first step taken by this committee was to call on the American Red Cross at Washington for physicians and nurses to help those who have died or have become exhausted by their arduous work. The committee then sent out a statewide request for the temporary closing of all theaters, motion picture houses and other places of public gathering.

The successful execution of all parades planned for the immediate future was included in the request.

In this city all agencies available for the care of the sick, the diseased and relieving sufferers were merged at a conference in the city hall.

Called into existence by the special health committee of 15 members, Dr. Henry B. Endicott was appointed to take full supervision of all preventive work. Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the emergency committee, brought the committee's

Washington, Sept. 25.—Joint Chairman Taft of the war labor board decided today that the board has jurisdiction over the conflict between employees and the General Electric company at Lynn, Mass. Testimony already has been heard in the case and the board will now consider it and give a decision.

The proceedings had been delayed by the action of the board in questioning the board's jurisdiction.

**OBITUARY.**

**Archbishop John Ireland.**

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25.—Archbishop John Ireland of the St. Paul diocese of the Roman Catholic church died early today after a long illness which had been in the stomach throat. He was 80 years old.

In making public the archbishop's last wishes, the St. Paul diocese announced that in accordance with the prelate's wish interment would be made in Calvary cemetery and not in

request for the closing of places of public gatherings. At the suggestion of the city committee, Mayor Peter J. McGuire issued a call to all theater and motion picture house proprietors and managers here to meet tomorrow at City Hall tomorrow morning at a session to discuss the closing of these places will be made. Meanwhile, Health Commissioner W. C. Woodward, a member of the city committee, has sent out letters to managers to ascertain conditions among the audiences.

A suggestion that met with considerable favor by the city health committee was that the city school teachers in this city be asked to volunteer as assistant nurses. The women's health committee of the council of national defense offered to enroll all teachers who were willing to undertake this service.

The state health committee tonight recommended that specialists who

Shortly before he became unconscious, Archbishop Ireland said:

Let me lie out there with my people, in the green sod of my country. It is my wish."

Tentative plans for the funeral indicate the body will lie in state at the cathedral on Tuesday and the funeral will take place on Wednesday morning.

John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, held such a keen and active interest in funeral affairs in the United States during the past half century that he was noted as a publicist as well as for his religious zeal. He was one of the most distinguished of the Roman Catholic prelates in America. There were few fields of intellectual, political or spiritual endeavor in which he failed to take a positive stand, making himself at times the

Born in 1838 in Ireland, a carpenter's son, he was carried with his par-

ents in the tide of Irish immigration to America when he was a child. Altar service was held in the church during his trip west on a prairie schooner were among his boyhood memories, bringing him finally to St. Paul, Minn., in 1852, where Indians in the blizzards stalked the streets of that frontier town.

After being ordained at St. Paul, he was accepted as an appointment as chaplain in the 15th regiment of the Minnesota volunteers.

He was ardent for the Unionist cause and shared every hardship of the Civil War, including the experience of frontier raids. At Iuka he gave yeoman's help by rushing ammunition to the front when it was sorely needed. He was stricken with fever after less than a year's service and returned to a St. Paul pastorate.

He became bishop in 1875 and arch-

There were 107 deaths from influenza and pneumonia in Boston for the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock tonight, a decrease of two from yesterday.

Deaths from the disease in this city since September 14 have totalled 697.

Schools, theaters and other places of public assembly were closed today in many New England cities and towns. In some cities public funerals have been forbidden.

Telephone exchanges in Greater Boston have lost the services of 700

bishops in 1888. He received support from many of his admirers for appointment as the fourth American cardinal. Celebrating his golden jubilee a few years ago, the priests of his diocese presented him with a purse of \$100,000.

As a speaker Archbishop Ireland was direct and magnetic with a sense of humor. One of the phrases which has often been quoted as characteristic of his particular endeavor in life is this:

"The watchwords of the age are reason, education, liberty, the amelioration of the masses."